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OLD TOM GIN
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AGENTS
BUNAN & BERBLINGER.
[670]

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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THE
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Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
Agents in all the Foreign
Settlements throughout the Far
East.

No. 16,254. 號四十五百二千六萬一第 日十二月四年二統宣 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 28th, 1910. 六拜禮 號八十二月五年十一百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**NEW
PIANOS
ON HIRE**
AT
\$10 PER MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR
ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

**S. MOUTRIE &
CO. LIMITED.**
[a34-1]

**CHINA MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO., LD.,
OF SHANGHAI.**

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A strong British Corporation Registered
under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life
Insurance Companies' Acts, England.
Insurance in Force ... \$4,132,000
Assets ... 7,114,490.08
Income for Year ... 3,075,834.81
Total Security to Policyholders 7,885,852.53

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[a172] ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1491]

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
DENTAL SURGEON,
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the
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Telephone 126.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [364]

SIEN TING
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [432]

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

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INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS
AERATED WATERS

THIS SEASON'S PRICES:

	Per Doz.
SODA WATER	50 cents
POTASH, Seltzer & B. P.	60 "
SODA	60 "
LEMONADE	65 "
TONIC WATER	75 "
LITHIA WATER	75 "
GINGER ALE	75 "
SARSAPARILLA	75 "
ORANGE CHAMPAGNE	75 "
LEMON SQUASH	75 "
RASPBERRYADE	75 "

SPECIALITIES:

STONE GINGER BEER	85 cents.
DRY GINGER ALE	Plats \$1.00; Splits 60 cents.
LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE	Plats \$1.00; Splits 60 cents.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of \$1.20 per dozen, and credited in full on being returned in good condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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BIRTHS.

At Shanghai on 20th May, to Mr. and Mrs. W. BURNELL, a son.
At 64, Avenue Dubail, Shanghai, on 21st May, to Mr. and Mrs. H. MAYNE, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VERT ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 29TH, 1910.

APART from its indication of international amity, which is extremely satisfactory, the signing of the agreement whereby Great Britain, France, Germany and America share equally in the loan for the construction of the Hankow-Szechuan Railway is noteworthy as bringing a long-protracted period of negotiations fraught with the clashing of opposing interests to a conclusion and as marking another stage in railway progress in China. When China first conceded to foreign countries the right to build her railways, she granted exceptional powers to the holders of the respective concessions, but what is perhaps more remarkable is that she voluntarily admitted in 1898 the principle that her officials were incompetent to honestly administer the proceeds of a foreign loan to the satisfaction of the investor. Having once placed her financial probity in question it followed that it has not been easy to restore it. It was perhaps only to be expected that China would not rest under this stigma, and her efforts to re-assert her dignity were therefore perfectly natural. Unfortunately, the Powers were divided as to the extent of the sympathy with which they regarded these aspirations, and the fact of one country being willing to concede to China more

favourable terms in this matter than others conducted to much international bickering and jealousy. The different attitude of British and German financiers on this question led to the latter establishing their influence on the Yangtze, while British prestige suffered in consequence. The point, which then was discussed, as it is likely to be discussed in subsequent agreements, was whether "Kowloon" terms are to be conceded or whether "Kowloon" terms were to be exacted. The former is based on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Loan Agreement, by which the construction and control of the line were vested in the Chinese Government, in addition to the power to appoint qualified German and British chief engineers acceptable to the parties (Deutsche-Asiatische Bank and Chinese Central Railways, Limited) advancing the money. In that agreement the absolute control of the funds was placed in the hands of the Chinese Director-General, and there was no provision for the service of a foreign accountant to certify payments, as in the case of previous loans. The terms were in fact the most favourable ever conceded to China, and established the principle that she could be trusted to spend a foreign loan honestly. But apparently the situation offered temptations which the native officials could not resist, and exposures, involving charges of corruption and bribery against the Director-General, were made. "Kowloon" terms are, of course, those obtaining in the Canton-Kowloon railway loan, in which a British chief engineer and British chief accountant are associated with the Chinese Managing Director in the supervision of the funds. This agreement was for a time regarded as the best negotiated, but events happened which showed how liable human judgment is to err, and the working out has proved something in the nature of a boom-erang to the advocates of foreign financial control. The theory underlying a loan agreement which reflects on the integrity of the Chinese officials by providing for foreign supervision of accounts is strengthened by the enormous speculations of the managing director of one section of the Tientsin-Pukow line, and doubtless it will be some little time yet before the Chinese can eliminate that reflection. In the present loan Great Britain, France, Germany and America are to participate equally in the £6,000,000 issue, and materials will be purchased in the cheapest market. The chief engineer and the agent for the purchase of materials on the Canton-Hankow section are to be British, while on the Hankow-Szechuan section the corresponding posts are to be given to Germans, while the extensions of the latter line are to be carried out equally by Great Britain, France and America. One commentator on the agreement, the issue price of which is to be £95, describes the terms in general as being the most liberal ever extended to China, and "mark the final step to a full recognition of her rights in supervision of foreign loans." At any rate, the outcome may be regarded as satisfactory to all parties and as indicating that unnecessary competition on the part of foreigners to advance money to China will in future give place to more amicable arrangements.

The French Mail of the 26th April was delivered in London on the 26th inst.

It is alleged from Peking that Germany is encroaching upon Chinese territory in the neighbourhood of Tientsin.

The steamer *Oceanic* is at present loading coal in Hongkong for the British squadron at Weihaiwei.

The Rev. J. A. A. Baker has been ordered home to England on account of ill-health. He leaves the Colony on June 18th by the str. *Asia*.

Two steamers named *China* are at present in the harbour—one belonging to the Austrian Lloyd and the other to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

All the passengers on the s.s. *Asia*, which left Hongkong on April 2nd, were vaccinated at San Francisco as a precaution against contagion from two cases of smallpox which developed on board in the Orient.

The Colonial Secretary has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State: "Referring to my telegram of the 13th May, half mourning will come to an end on June 30th, instead of July 29th."

A Chinese appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of picking a countryman's pocket in Queen's Road on Thursday and stealing \$180 gold. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

The masters of fishing junks who obstructed the passage to the Kowloon wharves were fined \$10 each by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday.

The total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 14th May amounted to 19,000.30 tons and the sales during the period to 34,727.45 tons.

According to the latest advice from Manila, transmitted to us by the American Consulate-General at Hongkong, the cyclone or typhoon was yesterday east of southern Formosa, moving N.E.

Vice-Admiral von Ingenohl, Commander of the German Asiatic Squadron, was received in audience by their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan on the 13th inst. Ambassador Baron Mumm accompanied the Commander.

A native who was arrested in the Central District on Thursday on a charge of larceny was discovered by the police yesterday to have returned from banishment. On being charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

Several naval and military officers who were engaged in the China War, 1860, being desirous of celebrating (by dining together) its fiftieth (jubilee) anniversary, it is requested that all those officers who served therein will communicate with Lieut.-General Sir Gordon Pritchard, Brookly Combe, Weybridge, Surrey.

A pair of trousers hanging on a tree in Canton Road, Kowloon, tempted a passing coolie. He removed them and was walking off when he was observed by a rishia puller and given in charge. On appearing before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday the thief was sentenced to four days' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

Motor-cars are said to be gradually replacing horse-carriages and jinrikishas in Tokyo and becoming the chief means of locomotion—at least for the richer classes. Since and price operate against their general adoption. A number of Tokyo merchants are said to be contemplating the establishment of a company for the manufacture of cars of a cheaper grade and more suitable to traffic requirements in Japan than those imported.

The attempted smuggling of arms and ammunition into China continues from this port, but the smugglers have not been very successful of late. On Thursday night Detective-Sergeant Murphy discovered a revolver and fifty rounds of ammunition on the s.s. *Shun Lee*, concealed in a basket of biscuits, and later the owner stepped aboard to claim his property. He was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday and ordered to pay a fine of \$50.

An alarming incident happened at the Rifle Range during the shooting of the Shanghai Rifle Association, says the *Shanghai Mercury*. One of the Chinese competitors was firing when Mr. E. M. Borthel passed in front of the loaded rifle just as it was fired. The bullet made a flesh wound in Mr. Borthel's ear and then glanced past the head, bringing the hair in its passage. The injury was fortunately not serious. An enquiry was held and it was found that the Chinese competitor was in no way to blame for the mishap.

A scheme has matured, says the *Japan Gazette*, for the establishment of an Industrial Bank of Formosa. The inauguration meeting of the new bank will be held at Taipei, Formosa, on June 6th, when by-laws will be submitted. The Company has a capital of one million yen in twenty thousand shares. Of these, 18,000 shares will be taken up by the promoters, and the remainder will be placed on the open market. The first payment on the new shares at the rate of Y.12.50 is to be made not later than June 20th.

In spite of constant measures taken to stop the cultivation of the poppy, in several of the valleys lying among the great hills of Yunnan the people have persisted in defying authority. Runners have been "squared" by welcome gifts of money, and the high price of the drug makes it well worth running a risk. A few days ago to the north-east of Tongkuan-fu a number of runners were sent to cut down some poppy fields almost ready for harvest. The villagers resisted and a fight ensued. Several injured and two or three killed, is the report which has been received.

A Japanese from Wanchau was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday for keeping three unlicensed dogs, and was further proceeded against on account of one of the dogs being ferocious. A coolie who called at the defendant's house was attacked and bitten by one of the dogs, and on reporting the occurrence to the police they took action. On each charge of keeping an unlicensed dog the defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$5. He was also ordered to pay \$1 compensation to the coolie, and a further fine of \$5 for keeping a ferocious dog.

Tientsin is determined not to be behind the times, says the *China Critic*. We have a real Aviation Company just formed; and we learn that a monoplane after the Blériot type is on its way out, and will be in commission next month. The actual aviator will be M. Guignard. The machine has been ordered by M. Chevaller for the Atelier Voreux de l'Industrie Aeronautique, France. M. Beckin, the representative of Sennet Freres, will be the agent in Peking. We understand that the capital required has been already subscribed. The promoters are M.M. Gallier, Beckin, Bruschweiler, Chevaller, Guignard and Runcher.

During the last fiscal year 1,614 Chinese entered Canada, paying \$500 each, which, with the return of the registration law, made a total revenue of \$807,000, showing an increase of nearly \$100,000 on the revenue from the same source during the previous year. Fifty per cent of the registration tax goes to the Province in which it is collected. On this basis British Columbia receives \$356,200. Six hundred and eighty-eight Chinese merchants and their wives and children entered untaxed.

A Chinese report says that the Ministry of Finance has decided not to alter the silver dollar and copper cent system in China, but that it will only take measures to control paper currency and to fix on a moderate price for silver. The Ministry, it is stated, intends to close the silver and copper mints in all the provinces and establish a central mint in Peking. Branch mints will, however, be organised in Szechuan, Kuangtung and Yunnan provinces. It is also stated that the unit of currency will be a silver dollar, weighing seven mace two candarins with subsidiary coins of fifty cents, twenty and ten cents. One dollar and a half will be taken in exchange for one tael, and a report of the scheme will shortly be made to the Throne for sanction.

According to an article in the *Graphic China* is about to have her first great Industrial Exhibition, which will be opened this month at Nanking, the old "Southern Capital" of the Ming Dynasty, and one of the most interesting towns in the whole Empire. At the farthest end of the ground is the meadows, where, on alternate days, will be held pony and motor races. There will be an aviation week, when a representative of the Chinese Government will pass judgment upon the different models, and select the one best suited to the defence of the nation. Prizes will be offered, and there will no doubt be competitors from every part of the world. The grounds will be lighted by electricity, and the plans include an up-to-date "Midway," which will comprise the latest products of American amusement caterers.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

We are informed by the Colonial Secretary that there is at present no immediate cause for anxiety as to the water supply. There was on the 23rd inst. a total of 112 million gallons in the Hongkong reservoirs, which amounts to four weeks' supply.

FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

A Solemn Pontifical Mass will be celebrated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday), when his Lordship Bishop Pozzoni will officiate, and the Blessed Sacrament will be exposed the whole day for public adoration. In the evening at 5 o'clock solemn vespers will be sung, followed by the grand procession round the compound of the Cathedral. The Band of the Societa Philharmonica will play during the procession.

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CHINA.

WARNING BY A JAPANESE PROFESSOR.

Writing on the comparatively tardy progress of Japan's trade with China, Mr. Hattori Unoski, *Bungaku Hakase* (Doctor of Literature), who was formerly a professor in the Peking University, contributes the following to the *Tokyo*:—"The greatest blunder the Japanese of to-day commit in their dealings with the Chinese is their failure to respect them as a nation. True, man of position and knowledge are often better informed than to adopt a contemptuous attitude towards these old neighbours of ours, but the majority of the Japanese look down upon the Chinese as an inferior and unenlightened nation. It cannot be denied, however, that compared with the modern Chinese, the Japanese of to-day are a superior nation; but what excuse have we for 'holding our heads' high above theirs merely on the strength of our slight superiority? And what good can we derive from a boycott against us on the part of Chinese—as a consequence of our arrogant behaviour toward them? The perusal of the histories of the two nations shows that the older Japanese civilisation owes its origin almost entirely to China, and it seems most ungrateful purposely to manifest ill-will towards a people from whose ancestors we have received so much favour and assistance."

THE MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts are taken from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s circular dated May 26th:—"The lowest price of silver recorded last month was 24 pence for cash, the highest—exactly one penny above that figure—25 pence for two months, the latter quotation being a record since June 25, 1908. Looking broadly at the movements during the month, the trend has been persistently upward. Up to the close of April about £700,000 had been shipped to India in excess of the corresponding period of last year. The amount for China is about the same. We cannot help thinking that the demand is not likely to continue much longer on the same large scale as recently, especially as they have been able to secure a large amount (£100,000) direct from China during the last day or two. Indian speculators have already built up a large 'bull' position on this market, so that the stock in India is no longer a reliable indication of the position over there. On the other hand, the China 'bull' account here has been almost wiped out, and any important increase in the export trade from that country would cause further sales on their account to cease entirely, particularly if the price of cotton goods remains at its present level. Supplied in Moscow, Moscow & Golland's circular—Silver has been a very quiet market in sharp contrast to the activity of the past few weeks. Although the price advanced again on the 20th to 24½d., and 25d., it has since sagged to 24½d., and 24½d., which we quote today with a steady tendency. While buyers have not manifested much eagerness, selling has been on a small scale, the offerings from America in particular being rather lighter than usual. Early in the week there were a few small sales from China, but the Russian banks do not seem disposed to follow the price down in view of the imminence of the export season."

TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

PARALYSING BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, May 26th.

Mr. Wilcox, the Secretary of the China Association, writes to the "Times" quoting figures to show that the burden of the new Japanese tariff falls heaviest on British interests and will compel many British firms to abandon business in Japan.

"The Times" in an article endorses the statement of Mr. Wilcox, and expresses the belief that the statesmen of Japan do not fully realise the effect of the tariff on Anglo-Japanese trade relations. The article also points out that this is another instance of the inability of Free Trade to purchase much-needed tariff concessions with other countries.

CHINESE MILITARY MISSION.

LONDON, May 26th.

Prince Tsai Tao and the members of the Chinese Military Mission were entertained to luncheon by President Fallieres.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE DISASTER.

LONDON, May 26th.

The Channel steamer "Pas de Calais" struck the French submarine "Pluviose" as she was rising from a dive. All the officers and crew of the submarine, numbering twenty-three, were drowned.

The "Pas de Calais" put back to Calais damaged.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

LONDON, May 27th.

The Kaiser's return to Germany has been signalled by the discussion of the prospects of international peace in the German Press. Though the story of the Kaiser conversing with M. Pichon in London and advocating a European confederation is officially denied, the good impression created by the Emperor's visit is favourably commented upon.

GERMAN COMPLIMENT TO KING GEORGE.

LONDON, May 27th.

The Kaiser has appointed King George to the chief command of the Dragoon Guards, of which King Edward was the head.

SHANTUNG SILK.

The Silk Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce have adopted the following resolution on the definition of Shantung silk:—"That it having come to the knowledge of the Silk Trade Section that textile materials manufactured in England and other countries in Europe, from silk and wool, and cotton are being sold under the designation of 'Shantung' or 'Shantung', with or without qualifications, the members of the section, desiring to place on record that only goods which are properly described as 'Shantung' or 'Shantung' are pongees, woven in the province of Shantung (or adjacent districts) in China from wild silk (tussah or Tusah), which goods have been known in all parts of the world as 'Shantung' pongees or 'Shantung' for many decades. That copies of this resolution be circulated to the trade and general Press with a brief explanation of the requirements of the Merchandise Marks Act, so as to ensure that only goods which are properly so described shall be offered or advertised for sale as 'Shantung' or 'Shantung', or 'Shantung'."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B.M.S.P. Co.'s str. *Pembroke* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 26th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 1st prox.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Malta* left Singapore for this port on the 27th inst., at 9 a.m., and is due here on the 1st prox., at about 6 a.m.
The N.Y.K. str. *Yasuda Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 26th inst., and is expected here on the 6th prox.
The Sino-China str. *Peking* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 22nd inst., and is due here about the 7th prox.
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* left Vancouver on the 25th inst. p.m., for Hongkong via usual ports of call.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, May 27th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before His Honour Mr. F. A. HAZLELAND (ACTING PRINCIPAL JUDGE).

IMPENDING SLANDER ACTION.

The case was mentioned in which Mr. A. Fisher is proceeding against Captain A. Jenkins, claiming a sum of \$1,500 for alleged libel and slander.

Plaintiff is represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, while Mr. M. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, is the solicitor for the defendant.

Mr. Harris said he was at a loss to know why the action was in the list, as it had been adjourned *sine die*. It had really been adjourned until the return of Captain Jenkins, when he was to give notice to his friend.

The case was again adjourned *sine die*.

ADJOURNED FOR A WEEK.
Four separate actions are pending against Lam Liu, the total amount of the claims being \$2,824.71.

Mr. Christopher Wilson (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) represents the plaintiff, and Mr. M. Reader Harris appears for the defendant.

Mr. Harris asked his Lordship to allow the case to stand over for a week.

Mr. Wilson—I was going to ask your Lordship to fix a day. I don't know the object of an adjournment.

Mr. Harris—The custom is to fix a day. My object in asking for an adjournment is to enable me to take out a summons to have the actions dismissed.

His Lordship (to Mr. Wilson)—You don't suggest that the defendant is going to run away?

Mr. Wilson—No.

His Lordship adjourned the cases for a week.

MONEY LENT.

Ojager Singh proceeded against A. da Silva to recover an amount due for money lent.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that the money was due on a promissory note given by Silva and a man named Gomez. The latter was now a bankrupt, therefore the plaintiff was entitled to claim judgment for the whole amount from the defendant.

His Lordship (to defendant)—Do you admit that this amount is due?

Defendant—I don't admit that the promissory note is joint and several. The money was borrowed by both of us. I got half and Gomez got half, and the plaintiff wants me to pay the whole amount.

Mr. Gardiner handed in the note, and his Lordship remarked that it was joint and several.

Defendant—It is rather hard that I should pay the whole amount, but if your Lordship orders it I must.

His Lordship (to Mr. Gardiner)—Are you disposed to give him any consideration as to the joint and several?

Mr. Gardiner—There is no hope of getting anything from the other man, but no doubt the defendant will be able to get contributions from him when he is in a position to pay.

Defendant consented to judgment, and an order was made for the payment of \$15 a month to Mr. Gardiner.

A CLERK'S DIFFICULTIES.

Yuen Shi, a widow, brought action against a clerk in the Hamburg America-Line to recover \$90, being balance of interest due under an acknowledgment.

Defendant admitted the debt, but asked to be allowed to pay in instalments.

Mr. Davidson, who represented the plaintiff, said his client would be satisfied with instalments not to be spread over more than four months.

Defendant—I cannot afford to pay so much.

His Lordship—How much can you afford?

Defendant—\$2 a month.

His Lordship—\$2 a month; that will take about four years.

Defendant—I am paying \$5 a month on another judgment.

Mr. Davidson—I would ask your Lordship for judgment by instalments of \$25.50 a month.

His Lordship—Say, \$20 a month, the first instalment to be paid on June 1st.

Mr. Davidson—That will exceed the four months' limit.

His Lordship—I don't know that it is much use pressing him. Probably it will drive him into bankruptcy. (To defendant)—What do you do?

Defendant—I am a clerk in the Hamburg America Line.

His Lordship—What do they pay you?

Defendant—\$130, and I pay off \$110 in judgments.

Mr. Davidson said his client agreed to the payment of \$20 a month, and his Lordship made an order accordingly.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 27th at 11.25 a.m.—The barometer has fallen considerably over the S. Indian Ocean, moderately in Formosa and slightly over the coast of S. China.

The depression, which is moving towards N.E. is now situated to the South of Meiseo Sims.

Pressure has increased slightly and is highest over E. Japan. It remains low over Manchuria. Fresh or moderate N. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and moderate W. winds over the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (?) N. winds, moderate. Formosa Channel. N. winds, moderate. South coast of China between. Same as No. 1. Hongkong and Lamocha. Same as No. 1. South coast of China between. Same as No. 1. Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.

(*) W. winds, moderate; cloudy, probably some rain.

1900, 444 and 551. Friday 8.16 p.m. Pr.
 Wesleyan Association Society. Subject—'Doing
 WELLSTON METHODIST CHURCH, WELLS
 Sunday Services 10.15 a.m. and 6.15 p.m.
 Mr. J. A. Baker, Sailors' and S.
 HOME, Arsenal Street. Sunday 8 p.m.
 Meeting. Monday 8 p.m. Fellowship
 Saturday 8 p.m. Prayer Mes. f.g.
 ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KILWONN, 10
 after Trinity, 29th May, 1910. Morning
 at 11 a.m. Holy Communion at noon
 School at 2.30 p.m. in British School,
 Service at 6 p.m. Services on Sunday
 Communion on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sunday
 month at noon, on 2nd and 4th Sunday
 Morning Prayer at 11 a.m., Evening Pr.
 p.m.

INDIGESTION.

It is not the quantity of food we eat, but what we digest and assimilate that nourishes the body. When the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased, and the food eaten is only imperfectly digested, there is loss of nutrition, and the body loses strength as a natural consequence. Not only does the system suffer from lack of nourishment, but the derangement of the organs must inevitably cause further complications. Indigestion is a most prevalent source of constipation, which in its turn causes a disordered liver, and finally you become burdened with Chronic Dyspepsia. Indigestion invariably arises from improperly prepared food, hasty eating, over-indulgence, fatigue, and exhaustion during the hot weather, breathing foul air, excessive brain work, and more frequently from care and worry which exhaust the nervous force and weaken the organs of digestion. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a safe, sure, and reliable remedy for all stomachic complaints. They aid in the digestion and assimilation of food, and in a mild and gentle manner regulate the system, restoring the weak and dyspeptic to health and strength. They give you clean bowels, a healthy stomach, a lively liver, active kidneys, and blood that is rich and red.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Eruptions, and for Female Affections.

DR MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 50 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors 21, Paragon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

PREMIUM BONDS

We are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GLENN & Co., Bankers, 5, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France). [230]

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged, invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a WELLS and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS: CALBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., HONGKONG.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

BOVRIL

THE MIGHTY ENERGIZER

stimulates, nourishes and sustains without digestive efforts.

The Power of Beef
Is in BOVRIL.

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS, THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate. It is the most nourishing in Beef and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina. Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

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From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD & COMPANY.

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Sochow Road, Shanghai.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

STREET RAILWAY VACUUM SWEEPING.

The vacuum rail-cleaner of the Hanover Street Railway is designed to remove the troublesome collection of the dirt that is brushed by sweepers into the grooves of the rails and is there compacted by the wheels of the cars. The apparatus is carried on a special car, fitted with two 25 horse-power motors, and consists of brushes of steel on each side for loosening the dirt from the rails, with a vacuum pump driven by an electric motor—that automatically removes the dirt and deposits it in a box in the bottom of the car. Duet in dry weather is avoided by a sprinkler, with two water tanks of 925 gallons each. An automatic signal tells the motorman when the dirt box is full, and he then stops the pump, raises the brushes, and takes his load to a dumping place. The car is made to work at any speed up to 17 miles an hour. It uses little power, requires but one man, and readily cleans 45 miles of track a day, removing a cubic yard of dirt or less per mile.

THE TAILS OF COMETS.

To explain comets' tails, Dr. L. Zehnder, a German astronomer, extends a theory he first suggested a quarter of a century ago. As the swarm of meteorites making up the comet approaches the sun, those nearer the sun begin to give out gases and vapours, which form atmospheres about single meteorites, or groups of several, and the sun's rays are concentrated by these atmospheres to foci, at different distances behind. If a meteorite is in the focus it may be rendered visible or heated enough to burn any hydrocarbons it may contain. In this way the tail visible lengthens out as the sun is approached, and is always on the side away from the sun.

THE VETERINARIAN'S HOT AIR.

The pain of rheumatism, as is well known, is lessened by hot air, and at a German animal hospital the hot air treatment has been applied by means of an electric blower originally designed as a hair drier. Dogs with rheumatism, horses with lame shoulders and other suffering animals were relieved by this new pain-soother.

THE OLD-AGE ANTIDOTE.

Whatever may be the effect of sour milk in retarding old age, it seems to have certain advantages as a diet, and is quite certainly beneficial in some cases. With advancing years, the microbes always living in the intestines are found to change, becoming more of a kind producing putrefactive decomposition. The studies of Metchnikoff suggested that old age may be due to self-poisoning by the products of this decomposition, and his experiments were thought to prove that lactic acid is the most effective agent for opposing the development of the harmful forms. Bulgarian sour milk was chosen for introducing the proper organisms into the intestines, as it contains the most powerfully acting of various microbes yielding lactic acid. Sour milk is much used not only in Bulgaria, but in Turkey, Russia, Siberia, India and other countries, and Metchnikoff found confirmation of his theory in the fact that some persons whose diet included little else lived to an advanced age. Prof. R. T. Henle states that somewhat varying methods are adopted for preparing natural and artificial sour milk. The milk must first be sterilized by boiling, and the proper lactic ferments are then introduced, either by adding a little sour milk from a former lot, or by means of pure cultures. Care must be taken to prevent contamination with undesirable organisms. Sour milk is not to be taken indiscriminately, as it sometimes disagrees, but it seems to have proven of undoubted benefit in some old-age troubles, including anaemia, flatulent dyspepsia, headache, some constipation and diarrhoea, and rheumatism.

ARTIFICIAL DAYLIGHT.

In seeking daylight effects with artificial illuminants, H. E. Ives, of the Washington Bureau of Standards, experimented with combinations of mercury vapour lamps with incandescent gas lamps, with carbon filament electric lamps, and with metal filament lamps. The mercury vapour and metal filament lamps gave the best results. The lamps were arranged in clusters, the metal filaments being in somewhat greater number, and were so placed as to diffuse the light. The effect was very pleasing, the light being soft and steady, with no glare or deep shadows.

NOVEL TIME TELEGRAPHY.

A "wink" of the lights is the novel signal by which clocks and watches are set at Durban, South Africa. At 8 o'clock every evening, current from the central station is momentarily switched off, and the response of every electric lamp gives prompt notice of the correct time.

A RESTORED PREHISTORIC HORSE.

A small, slender-limbed horse roamed over Europe in glacial times, and was hunted and sketched, along with the mammoth, by the Paleolithic dwellers in the British Isles. A curious method of reproducing the ancient animal has been adopted by Prof. J. C. Ewart, the British naturalist. From the fossil remains available he has made a study of the species, which he has named *Equus agilis*, and has attempted to restore it by combining the essential characteristics as found in modern horses. His experiments have included the blending of seven different breeds—Connemaras, Welsh, Hackneys, Iceland, Hebridean, Shetland, and Arab. He has succeeded in producing a number of small ponies of slight build and believes that they restore the horse of glacial times—not only in form, disposition and colour, but in details of limbs and teeth. The ponies are yellow dun in colour active and intelligent.

A NEW AUTOMATIC GAS LIGHTER.

Springy platinum, igniting a mixture of gas and air by catalytic action, has served its purpose in automatic gas lighting, but a new mixture of cerium and iron, giving off sparks on rubbing, is claimed to supply a lighter of improved kind. The peculiar property of this mixture was discovered some years ago by Ador von Weizsaeck. In the new gas-lighter, a cerium-iron pellet is fixed at the end of a screw-rod, and this is vigorously rubbed by a "light twisting" movement, causing an emission of sparks that ignite the stream of gas. A single pellet is claimed to yield 6,000 flashes, and when one is entirely

rubbed away, the lighter is renewed by simply inserting a new pellet.

BUILDING IN STONE.

A kind of electric riveting has recently developed, and is claimed to give results usually much stronger than joining with iron or copper rivets. The process is known as spot welding. The metal plates to be joined are placed in position, and on pressing the electrodes against any desired point, the plates are almost instantly fused and permanently united at that point. The electrodes are moved from place to place, supplying perfect union instead of riveting. The process is rapid and seems to be satisfactory where watertight joints are unnecessary.

NEW ENGINE OF WAR.

TERRIBLE POWER OF AN AERIAL DESTROYER.

An Englishman has invented the torpedo of the air.

Sitting at a transmitter in London, he can send a dirigible balloon through the air at any height, and to almost any distance. By means of the wireless transmission of electric power, he can make it ascend or descend, turn to the right or left, and go forwards or backwards, fast or slow. He can make it stop dead over any selected spot—a town, a fortress, or a battleship—and, by simply touching a lever, can release the spring of a box carried on the frame, and drop explosives on whatever lies beneath.

The inventor of this terrible engine of war is Mr. Thomas Raymond Phillips, a prominent Liverpool consulting engineer. He claims that his principle can be applied with as much success to man-lifting air-ships and aeroplanes as he applied it to a large model of a dirigible balloon when he gave a remarkable demonstration in the London Hippodrome before a small audience recently.

The invention has been offered to the Government, and is to be officially investigated in a day or two.

"I can sit in an armchair in London, and make my airship drop a bunch of flowers into a friend's garden in Manchester, or Paris, or Berlin."

Mr. Phillips made this remarkable statement standing on the stage of the London Hippodrome, his fingers playing lightly over the keys of a complicated electrical apparatus that stood on a table in front of him. The keys, save that they were blank, looked much like those of a typewriter. But every time he pressed one there was a whirring, crackling noise, and a jagged blue spark shot from each of two brass knobs towards a metal globe about the size of a tangerine orange that stood midway between them.

Suspended in mid-air over the body of the auditorium hung a twenty-foot model of a Zeppelin dirigible. In itself the thing looked harmless enough. As Mr. Raymond Phillips left the keyboard of the transmitter and turned to speak to someone standing near it, he gave almost motionless until a faint eddy caught it and drifted it slowly sideways towards the wall of the upper circle. It looked like a toy balloon at the mercy of any gust of wind—purposeless, slow and unwieldy.

And then, suddenly—Crack! Mr. Raymond Phillips had touched a lever, and the airship sprang into life. Nothing had touched it—noting, that is, that could be seen by the eye of any human being; and yet at that touch and at the sound of that compelling "Crack!" the airship model awoke and became a purposeful thing. It was as though a carter's horse, plodding slowly along in a half doze, had been aroused suddenly by the crack of the whip, and had gone back to the course from which it had strayed.

It stopped dead in the air a foot from the balcony rim.

"Crack!" It rose twenty feet; to the sound of a faint whirring of propellers. "Crack!" "Crack-crack!" Like an obedient horse it turned its blunt nose round towards its master, and came steadily, unwaveringly down to the edge of the stage.

"Crack, crack!" again and again. Running his fingers from one key to another he stopped it dead, turned it about, made it rise and fall, made it turn figures of eight in the air, and finally stopped it again, motionless in the air, forty feet above the orchestra stalls.

"Now," said he, "just imagine that row of seats is a row of houses, and that instead of a model, with paper boys in its hold, I am controlling a full-sized airship carrying a cargo of dynamite bombs. Watch!"

He pressed another key. There was a faint click from the framework of the airship, and the bottom of the box that hung amidships fell like a trapdoor, releasing, not bombs, but a light of paper birds, that fluttered gracefully down on the seats beneath. "There," said the inventor, with a note of finality, and he turned away to answer a shower of questions.

There was a buzz and murmur of conversation. Then, suddenly, silence. Down one of the empty gangways walked a tall, lean figure of a young man making his way towards the stage. Mr. Grahame White had come to see the wonderful invention in which a man might fly from London to Manchester and back without lifting a finger to steer for himself.

In a moment the greatest English aviator was on the stage, and in another he was deep in conversation with the inventor. He asked questions, sought to see it at a glance; and he asked a host of penetrating questions. How fast could the thing fly? How many motors would be needed to apply the principle to an aeroplane? Would they be petrol motors or electric ones? What was the steering principle, and how could the operator be sure that it would work?

Mr. Raymond Phillips smiled, and went again to his keyboard. At his command the airship became once more a thing of life. He explored the auditorium—from walls to gallery. It nosed its way into a private box and out again. It soared contemptuously over the orchestra, and then up towards the skylight. "Turn it to the left," suggested Mr. Grahame White, "deeply interested. At the crack of command the model turned abruptly left-handed, and explored the recesses of the upper circle.

"Now bring it nearer," he requested, and in a moment it was standing with its round nose barely a yard from his chest. "This—this is wonderful!" said the young aviator, and he begged to be allowed to manipulate the transmitter for himself. Mr. Raymond Phillips had no objection. In fact, he seemed delighted that his interrogator should prove for himself the unlimited possibilities of the principle of wireless transmission of power. So presently with a "little fiddle-fiddle" the airship became once more a thing of life. It nosed its way into a private box and out again. It soared contemptuously over the orchestra, and then up towards the skylight. "Turn it to the left," suggested Mr. Grahame White, "deeply interested. At the crack of command the model turned abruptly left-handed, and explored the recesses of the upper circle.

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FREE BOOK TO THE DEAF.

If you are Deaf you need remain Deaf no longer, unless your trouble dates from birth or that your sense of hearing is totally paralysed. I will enable you to hear as well and as distinctly as anybody could wish. I am sure of this, because I cured myself in just the same way. I long since noticed that it was possible for me to hear people quite plainly when they were speaking over the phone, whereas in a room it was difficult for me to follow them. This fact caused me to study and experiment in the matter in all its bearings, and finally the result of my efforts was the invention of the Ear-Phone. This I can best describe and briefly as a Miniature Wireless Telephone. I found that with the Ear-Phone I could hear perfectly. All roarings in the head ceased. I no longer had to strain or to ask my friends to repeat their remarks. My hearing was as good as in the days of my youth. Moreover, it was simple to wear, quite invisible, absolutely safe and caused no discomfort whatever. And so I have been encouraged to make my invention known to a wider circle. You cannot judge the value of the Ear-Phone by what you have seen or experienced of any other device. It concentrates the sound waves on the Eardrum, and to the "Hard of Hearing" it acts much as a pair of spectacles act to the eyes of the short-sighted.

Now if you are a sufferer from defective hearing I need hardly say how very pleased I shall be to have you write me on the subject, and give me particulars of your case. Naturally, I am very interested in all such cases, and if you would care to peruse a book I have written upon Deafness and Ear-Trouble, and how such complaints are safely and effectively cured by use of the Ear-Phone, I will send you along a copy by return. I think it will interest you, and therefore invite you to accept a presentation copy from me. I am earnestly desirous of doing anything in my power to help any man, woman or child in this country, suffering from deafness, to recover, as I did this most precious gift of hearing.

If you will write to Professor Hoffmann, at Dept. 14, M. St. Duke Street, Oxford Street, London, W., I will send you at once, post free and gratis, a copy of my illustrated book "The Sense of Hearing: How it is Impaired and how it may be Restored." All who have read my book say it is the most interesting and helpful book ever written for the Deaf and "Hard of Hearing."

volved, the arm turns to the right, and the body of the airship follows. Of course, I can keep it on a straight course with both propellers revolving as long as I like.

"To ascend or descend I set in motion the two propellers fixed horizontally on the framework. The complicated structure in the middle of the frame is the wireless receiver and controller, and at the end of the frame are the accumulators. The frame is fitted with tiny electric light bulbs. By pressing another key I can light the airship up."

He suited the action to the word, and tiny points of light sprang out on the frame of the model sailing in the air eighty feet from the stage. By rapid manipulation of the keyboard, he caused these lights to wink and vanish again and again, till one could fancy that the airship was manned by a crew of busy elves.

Indeed, there is something weirdly fantastic and unreal about the whole thing. It seems impossible, even as one watches, that the mere pressing and releasing of buttons on a table should make this magic ship steer to and fro as through invisible currents.

It needs no great stretch of imagination to picture this pretty, harmless toy transformed into a grim, relentless weapon of war. For, in truth, the innocent model at the Hippodrome is the mother of terrible children. Her offspring may be a fleet of aerial torpedoes, whose master can send them to wreck a town five hundred miles away while he smokes a cigar and fingers a keyboard.

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(Signed) CLARENCE HAMILTON.
Atlanta Police Department,
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TROPICAL DEBILITY.

HOW TO FIGHT IT.

Of all the evils which the inhabitant of the torrid zone is called upon to endure, the greatest are, perhaps, the deadly debility and nervous depression which are the forerunners of the more serious ills so rife in warmer latitudes. Physical fitness should be the constant watchword, healthy nerve force must be the subject of the most earnest consideration. Happiness, may life itself, hangs in the balance.

When exhausted Nature fails readily to respond to the extraordinary demands made upon the system by the exigencies of climate, Science once more comes forward with precisely the needed remedy. Sanatogen, the tonic food, is the means discovered whereby impaired vitality may be safely and rapidly restored.

Sanatogen has a singular effectiveness. It is not as a tonic only that it stands unrivalled; it is, besides, a perfect food, extremely rich in just those properties necessary to the perfect nourishment of the depleted system. The basis of Sanatogen is the casein or "curd," the nitrogenous principle of milk. Nitrogenous foods are our body-building ones. They are demanded constantly by the body for the formation, and for the repair of its tissues. United with the casein, we find glycerophosphoric acid, which is an all-important constituent of the brain and nervous system. This is the reason, then, why Sanatogen has obtained its high reputation. It repairs the wear and tear of the most vital parts of our frames, and above all it gives to brain and nerve their essential food in precisely the form in which they are capable of readily receiving and assimilating it.

Doctors in tropical climates have not been slow to see the wonderful advantages in the use of Sanatogen among their patients, and a great many of them have written setting out the success that has attended the use of this preparation. They have used it with the greatest success in Malaria, Dysentery, Enteric Fever, cases of Plague and Cholera, as well as amongst those who are suffering from ailments due to disordered liver, spleen or digestive system. One or two of their opinions are worth considering.

Thus Dr. H. H. W. HART, Hapur Bemoant, Depot, Babugan, United Provinces, India, writes:—

"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery, and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly now in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen. I could quote numerous cases where the administration of Sanatogen was followed by immediate and marked amelioration of the symptoms. I cannot speak too highly of its value, and I certainly consider it the best of artificial foods."

Whilst Dr. C. R. NAYLOR, Bangalore, South India, writes:—

"It was through my influence that your excellent medium of nutrition—Sanatogen—was introduced into South India, and I have reason to be proud of my success in doing so, for I consider that I have thereby conferred a benefit upon suffering humanity. I have found it unequalled by any other food when the internal arrangements of the body (whether in children or adults) are in want of a stimulating nutrient. When milk, diluted to any degree cannot be digested, Sanatogen will be greedily assimilated. In many almost hopeless cases of plague, where heart failure has been threatening, I have found Sanatogen helpful in getting the patient to turn the critical corner, and it has admirably aided my treatment of this ill disease. I have no hesitation in stating that by the discovery of Sanatogen you have added a most powerful weapon to those already in the possession of every physician."

And Dr. E. F. BOWERS, Bhatnagar, P.O. Bengal and N. W. Railway, N. Bhagulpore, India, writes:—

"I was able to try Sanatogen in a patient who had passed through the acute stage of Asiatic Cholera (in a severe form), but was utterly prostrated. That woman, I consider, owes her life to Sanatogen."

A physician has written a remarkable treatise entitled "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," a copy of which will be forwarded, post free, to all who apply to Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.

Sanatogen can be obtained from Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong, and of all chemists.

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WHO RULES?

[BY LADY COOK, nee TENNESSEE CLAVELIN.]

"A wife! ah, gentle deities, can he That has a wife or feel adversity? Would men but follow what the sex advise, All things would prosper, all the world grow wise."

—POPE, *January and May*.

Nothing is more remarkable for its persistence than a popular delusion. Born of error and bred by ignorance, it sneaks into life unnoticed and takes cantaries in the killing. One rarely knows its parentage or date of birth, yet the founding refuses to die. It resembles those animals of which zoologists tell us that, if chopped into innumerable small particles starts afresh and becomes a new creature. When we think we slay we make very much alive; as we try to destroy we re-create. Truth is fragile, short-lived, unobtrusive, easily obscured, cold, naked, unpalatable; but a lie is tough, perennial, bold, inextinguishable, fervent, well vested, and sweet to the taste. Suppress it here it will rise there. Its elasticity preserves it under all circumstances. Its vitality seeps at time and death.

But of forms of falsehood command us to popular delusions. Mr. H. Smith and his friends may thus thirteen together twice a week, may rehearse and practice any number of farcical efforts to exercise these, and will only be laughed at for their pains. Or they may, perchance scotch a weak delusion now and then, but they will never annihilate it.

Nevertheless, though we fail in the endeavour, there is one we would attack. It has come down to us through the ages from the mists of antiquity, venerated and universally believed. With savage and civilised, orthodox and heterodox, wise and simple, it is a world-wide creed in regard to the sexes that it is the man who rules. Woman is the inferior, the subordinate, the one to obey. Man is her lord and master, to whose behests she must submit. We should be sorry to produce rebellion in any well-regulated home, or to stir the meekest of wives to revolt, but from a habit of looking popular fronts in the face and challenging them to a searching inspection, we ask, Who Rules? Who sways the rod of empire in the Court, the Camp, the Home, and Society? Man or Woman?

Now, we cheerfully admit that man is a very noble animal. He is sagacious, muscular, generous, ambitious, courageous, and, when spurred, is capable of great effort. But he is deficient in sensibility, in fact, penetration, and patience, and is idle by nature. He dissembles badly. He does not know how to wait. He regards the surface of things only. He is guided by appetite, passion, self-interest, although an excellent reasoner. But long ages of more or less disguised slavery have sharpened women's wits. She is subtle, quick, observant, a good dissembler, patient, profoundly penetrative. She scents a motive as readily as a dog scents a lure. She is sensitive to every mood and tone of thought and feeling in others. She is a born diplomatist. Her failings are those of a subordinate class—jealousy and vindictiveness. But she has abundantly learnt the two great lessons which qualify for heroism and command—to endure and to obey. There is no self-sacrifice of which she is not capable when urged by love, no torture too powerful, no patience too great for her passive and indomitable resistance. And when beauty is added to ability and determination, she is perfectly irresistible.

Thus men by their own selfishness in the past have unwittingly fashioned a creature to rule over them. In subjecting women they taught her how to subject themselves, but by subtle and more delicate methods. By long processes of selection for their own gratification they have rendered her soft, graceful, and of winning charms of form and manner. The greater their perception and power of appreciation, the greater is her dominion over them. The noblest and most heroic amongst them are those who have been most notably subdued. Who is there in the records of history and mythology who ever achieved distinction and was not conquered by her? Samson, David, and Solomon, Hercules and Achilles, Caesar and Antony, Alexander and Pericles, Napoleon and Nelson, and numberless other heroes and statesmen, with all the host of painters and poets and men of mind. Even the gods humbled themselves before her.

If these things were done in the green days of womanhood, what shall be done when she will have attained her fulness of power, in the flush and summer glory of her intellectual development? We are but at the beginning of a new era in her history, the era of her mental and social emancipation. It is not long since she was deemed a liberal education, when learning was synonymous and "science" withheld. The ignorance of thousands of women of good position almost equalled that of their sisters in Eastern harems, where they are still studiously debased from all sources of mental improvement. Women made puddings while their husbands made politics, and were not expected to lift their eyes beyond household cares and duties. When they read and wrote by stealth, they feared to display their greater knowledge, for few men could tolerate this sort of superiority in a wife. But now our girls walk jubilantly through the whole curriculum of studies. The strongest fortresses of knowledge, deemed almost impenetrable to men, fall before them. They have become Graduates of Universities, Doctors of Music and Medicine, Professors of Natural Science, and even First Wranglers. In art and literature they have achieved noteworthy distinction and every day witnesses an increasing number in the ranks of the intellectual. Peeresses rush into print, and Society leaders sigh for the laurel wreath. Within another decade the educational supremacy of men will be lost, if it is not already so, for it is admitted by competent judges that our girls are more conscientious students and better workers than our boys. The prospect is most encouraging to our sex and race. Improved mothers will produce improved daughters, and every generation see an accelerated advancement.

Many of the men have still the hardihood or stupidity to deny that woman really rules. But this is because all sagacious women handle the reins so lightly that the husbands never know they hold them at all. They resemble Queen Caroline, who ruled England and George the Second for ten years without the King being aware of it. In obstinate cases, however, the wife must let her hand be felt. And never yet was there a marital mouth so hard but what some kind of bit could be found to subdue it. It will be, therefore, of the men to capitulate at once, and no longer insist upon male superiority and male privilege. Their rule is nearly over. And if, in the sea-saw of human events, they should in the future be placed in a subordinate position, we must accord them more generous treatment than they have given us. We must not retaliate. On the contrary, we should resist all attempts to degrade them, and let equality be our motto thenceforth. Any other policy might set on them as theirs has effected us, and so reduce us again to subjection.

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Samuel Peach & Sons' catalogue is replete with details and illustrations of all kinds of curtains and window draperies, Lace curtains, muslin curtains, and easement curtains, all styles are shown; these are interesting and a help in choosing. A copy of this catalogue may be had for the asking from the office of this paper.

Messrs. Peach & Sons, The Looms, Nottingham, England, are the actual makers and patentees of contour curtains, which are double the strength of the ordinary make of lace curtains; these can be obtained from 3/- per pair upwards.

Attention is also drawn to the 2/- popular parcel, which is sent to all parts of the world, and contains 5 pairs of curtains. The designs for the 1910 parcel are all new and wonderful value for money.

We might mention the "Shamrock and Ribbon" lace curtains are very charming and dainty and of reliable quality, 3 yds. long, 5/9 per pair, or 3 yds. long at 6/9 per pair. Also the "Rose" lace curtains at a low cost, 3 yds. long, 4/9 per pair. Another very good design is the "Wild Poppy." This is a very fine quality, and can be supplied in 3 yds. at 9/9 per pair, or 3 yds., at 11/5 per pair. Many other striking examples are given in all qualities and suitable for all rooms.

Lovely specimens in the real department may also be seen, for example, real guipure d'art curtains 3 yds. long, 7/11 per pair, or for 17/6 a splendid reception room curtain may be purchased, 3 yds. long, charming wavy design. Other striking examples may be found in the way of canvas curtains with real lace borders, 3 yds. long, 23/9 per pair, and very choice curtains at higher prices.

In the Madras department there are plain white curtains with giffered frill, one side only 4/6 per pair, 3 yds. long, or effective spot at 9/9 per pair, 3 yds. A very cheap line in Madras muslin is shown, 3 yds. long, at 5/11 per pair, some all over design frilled, all widths and prices.

A speciality is also made of easement materials. On pages 92 and 93 of the List will be found various qualities and styles, special mention being given to the "Cypress" cloth, stocked in all shades, 83d. per yard. For an inexpensive fabric, or for a very good material to the Tudor cloth, 4/6 per yard. These are made up into any style, and Messrs. Peach are pleased to submit samples and estimates on application.

We next look into the cretonne and tapestry department, the "Rose Bonquet" at 9d. per yard is very dainty in appearance, or the "Chelveston" at 1/1 per yard is very good in a reversible cretonne. Serges, plushettes and tapestries are given in all qualities and shades. Down quilts, cushions, etc., are also shown in great variety.

The linen department is replete with all classes of household necessities and shows a fine choice. New design of damask by the yard, table cloths and embroidered towel and tray cloths, sideboard covers, bedspreads, are illustrated.

A special feature is also made in hosiery and underwear for ladies and gentlemen at direct home prices. Their stand-hard wear hosiery is well known.

All the latest styles in blouses, valencienne, torsons, laces, etc., are to be found in the List, and samples will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

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2 Half Bleached Table Cloths, hard wearing.

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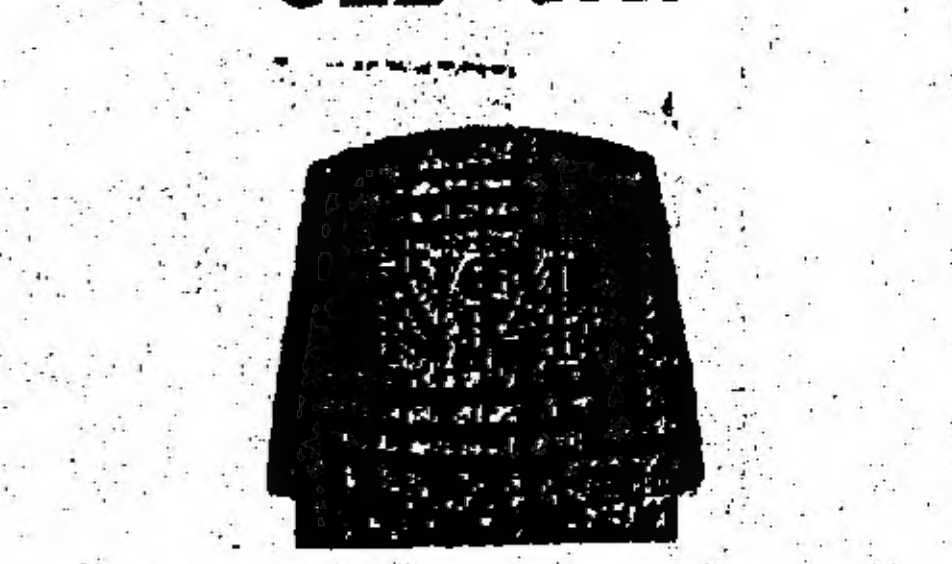
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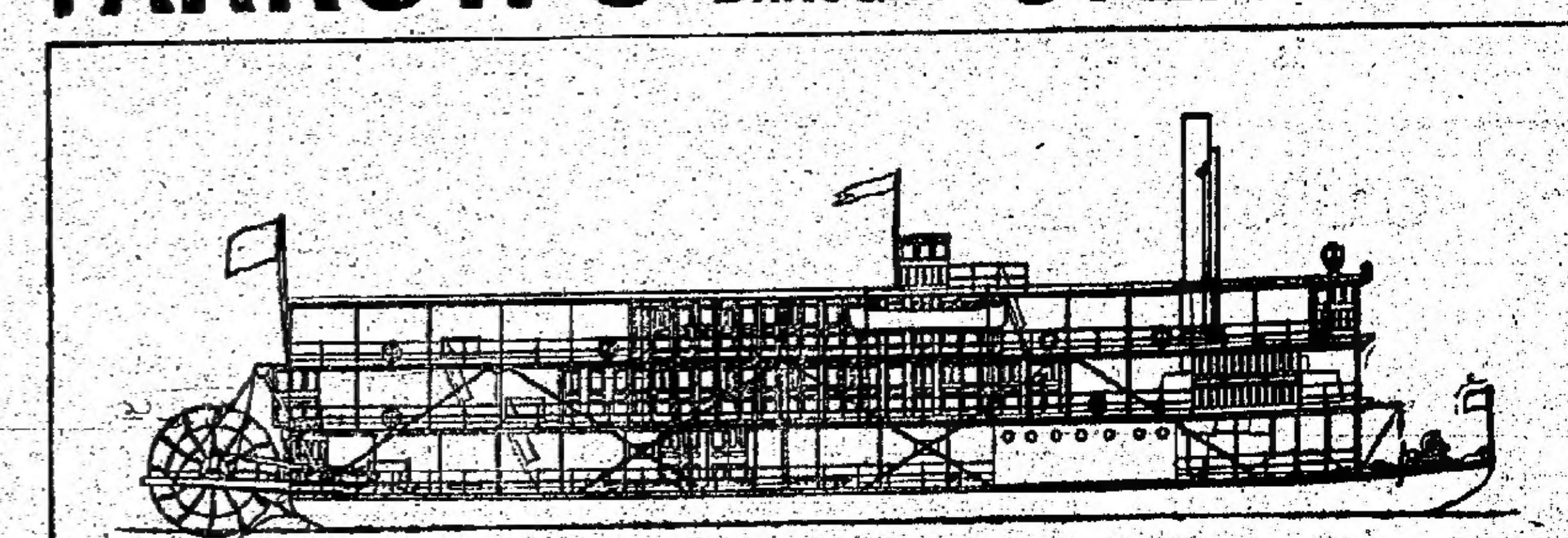
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[435-3]

THE VENTILATOR.

GUY THORNE.

(Author of "When it was Dark," etc.)

There have been so many rumours about the whole dreadful affair, and I only know the whole truth of it. To tell the matter at rest for ever, now that both Doctor Dumayne and the other are dead, I am about to tell the whole thing as it happened.

I had been engaged to Muriel Pearson, the daughter of the Rector of Barchester for nearly a year. I was still at the London hospital conducting some researches when Mr. Pearson wrote to me. He knew that when a suitable opportunity presented itself I was going to buy a practice, marry and settle down, and now it seemed the chance had arrived.

Doctor Dumayne, the leading practitioner in Barchester, was about to retire. He was an old friend of the Rector's, and it seemed an excellent arrangement that I should succeed the Doctor, and that Muriel should settle down with me in her native place—close to her father, who was a widower, and to whom she was tenderly attached.

The idea suited me very well. My private means are ample. I am fond of sport. There would be enough work at Barchester to keep me from being an idle man, and yet plenty of time for the recreation that I cared for.

It was arranged that I should go to Doctor Dumayne for three months in the capacity of his assistant. If everything went well, that period I was to pay a fair sum and step into his shoes.

This much by way of preliminary. It is my task now to present a connected narrative eliminating all that does not bear upon the central theme—"The Barchester Horror," as it was spoken of at the time.

I went down to the old cathedral city and found Dr. Dumayne inhabiting an old-fashioned house, a few miles from the town. The place, although a little gloomy in appearance, was eminently solid and prosperous. It had a comfortable "old-established" look—quite the house one would expect, in short, to find as the home of a successful and respected country physician.

It was about tea-time when I arrived, and the butler, a heavy light-walking man, with perhaps something of a slyish cast of face, showed me to the bedroom and sitting room, which had been prepared for me.

The Doctor was out at the moment, so the man said, but would be returning almost immediately; would I have a cup of tea now or wait till the master's return?

I decided to wait, and began to unpack my books and instruments, put Muriel's photograph upon the mantel-shelf, and generally make the sitting-room look occupied and homelike.

I had nearly finished when I heard the wheels of a carriage upon the gravel of the drive, the click of a lady's key in the hall door, and in a moment or two there was a tap upon my own, and Dr. Dumayne came quickly into the room.

Recalling my sensations at that moment, I will say at once that I didn't like him. I didn't like him from the very first.

Dr. Dumayne was a slim elderly man of medium height. His head was rather large, his face clean-shaven, and the eyes were rather protruding. He had a little light grey hair, the forehead was considerably wrinkled, the mouth large, firm and thin-lipped—rather a cruel mouth one would have thought.

But I had not been talking to him for five minutes when I realised that here was a strong and determined man, one who could bring confidence into a sick-room and was no weakling—a man to inspire hope.

At the same time, there was something curious about him, something couldn't quite get hold of or define at the moment. All I said mentally to myself then was, "here is a man who wears a mask."

We took tea together, and he went into various details of the work which I was to begin upon the morrow—showing me the patients' book and so on.

I was to dine at the Rectory that night, and after we had discussed things he left me, while I went upstairs to dress.

It was very pleasant at the Rectory that evening. My dear girl was delighted that I was so near to her. We had half four alone together in the fragrant old drawing-room, planning out our future life, punctuating plans with kisses!

I knew that I had done the best and wisest thing in coming down into the country. A vista of complete and great happiness opened itself out before me. There seemed no shadow on my life.

After dinner the Rector and I had a long talk. "I am delighted at this opportunity," the dear old man said, pushing the deaner of port towards me. "Since my wife left us I should have been a very lonely man if Muriel had not been with me to remind me of my mother, and to be the one earthly joy of my life. I've never said so, either to you or to her, but I have dreaded the inevitable separation when she married you. If this hadn't turned up I should never have said a word about it. I would not be selfish and spoil her happiness and yours. But now all is well. You're my marry as soon as possible, settle down here, and I shall have you both with me."

"And I also," I replied, "think it's an excellent plan. I shall be quite happy in Barchester, and Muriel is of course delighted. It would have been a great wrong for her to go away. So all's well that ends well!"

"And I thank God for it," said the old gentleman with a break in his voice. "Now I can spend my declining years in happiness and peace, seeing my dear daughter happily married to a man whom I love and for whom I have a real affection. We shall all be happy, my dear Basil!"

"I'm sure we shall, sir," I answered. "As you know, I have ample private means. Muriel has something of her own, and Dr. Dumayne's practice is an excellent one. I do not think, under the circumstances, that I shall let it down. Indeed, I wonder that he cares to give it up. You could hardly call him an old man, and he understands that he possesses the entire confidence of the neighbourhood and is a skillful physician. As a matter of fact, when I first heard the price he put upon the practice I had some little doubt. It is certainly by no means excessive. But everything seems all right."

"Everything is, Basil," the Rector answered. "But there are particular reasons why Dumayne wishes to retire and leave Barchester. You are sure to hear of them from someone, and it will be better that you hear them from me, and I know especially as Dumayne is my friend, and I know more of his affairs than anyone else."

I nodded. "By all means tell me," I said.

"Well, it's all been most sad and tragic," the Rector answered. "Less than a year ago Dr. Dumayne married a young wife. She was a charming girl, a Miss Hall of Aldenford, though she had the reputation of being somewhat of a flirt—but you know that country society is. Everyone was surprised at the marriage. We had all looked upon the Doctor as a confirmed bachelor, and then again, good fellow as he is, none of us looked on him as

quite the man to capture the affections of a young and very pretty girl."

"His money perhaps," I said.

"Well, possibly it was that. The girl, popular as she was, was very poor. Her father, Captain Hall, was a retired Naval officer with little but his pension. And there were other children also. At any rate, the wedding took place, and everything seemed to be running smoothly enough. Then a few months afterwards, a man named Arnold Mornington came to stay at Barchester. He was young, good-looking in an effeminate sort of way, and was a painter."

"I know the name," I said. "He was of the decadent impressionist school, and rather a success at one time. But I've heard nothing of him lately."

"And I don't suppose that you ever will. He's dropped out of the scene, probably dead. There are stories—but I'll get on with mine. Mornington became friends with the Dumaynes. Gradually people began to talk and whisper. The fellow was always about with Beatrice—her name was Beatrice. They used to dine together, he was always at the house when Dumayne was away. I never could see what Mrs. Dumayne saw in him. The man was as weak as water. Anyone could influence him, anyone could turn him round their little finger. At any rate, he was always with him. They went away to a little hill village in the Maritime Alps. Rumour had it that Dumayne eventually discovered them, three months afterwards. The woman was dying. She had caught pneumonia in one of those sudden night-chills one meets with on the Riviera."

"Did she die?"

"Yes, in her husband's arms; he told me so himself, penitent, loathing the creature who had run away with him, imploring Dumayne's forgiveness."

"It's a sad story," I answered, as the Rector slowly lit a cigar, "and the man—the lover?"

"Dumayne never mentioned him to me. People have whispered that there was a duel and the fellow was shot. But I know nothing. I have not cared to question the Doctor."

"He came back to Barchester late one night—no one saw him come—and since then he has completely changed and altered. The blow was too much for him. Everyone was most sympathetic, but it's been of no use. He is anxious to go away, and live a retired life somewhere else. And that's the whole story."

"A very sad one," I repeated, "but by no means an unusual one. Well, I shall look on Dr. Dumayne, while I am with him, with rather different feelings than I anticipated when I first met him this afternoon. I confess I didn't like him much. There seemed something odd and furtive about him. Something cruel, I thought. But you have explained it all. Poor fellow! I'm sorry for him."

"So am I deeply," the Rector replied. "And now I'm sure Muriel's getting impatient. Let's go into the drawing room and get her to play for us."

I went back to the Doctor about eleven, and was turning into my sitting room for a pipe before going to bed when the man himself came into the hall.

He was in a long quilted dressing gown and wore red Turkish slippers. I was instantly struck with the same sense of oddness about him that I had experienced when I first met him. It wasn't his costume either. I could not explain it to myself at the time. There was a smile lingering about his lips, the smile of a man who had been recently enjoying some pleasure, the memory of which still lingered with him. It was a reminiscent smile, not a smile of greeting to me.

"Ah, Dr. Dumayne," he said, "so you are back from the Rectory. They keep you busy there! If you're not inclined for bed come into my sanctum and smoke a pipe and have a night-cap."

He interested me more than ever, since I had so recently heard of the tragedy in his life, and I followed him down a corridor leading out of the hall to his study.

It was a small and cosy room. The walls were covered with books—chiefly novels, and were works of imagination. I noticed—red curtains were drawn over the windows, and there was a bright fire upon the hearth.

A small table stood by one of the windows, and there were placed on either side of the fire, and on a stool a spirit case, glasses, and a siphon of soda. There was a book there also, Edgar Allan Poe's short stories it was.

He saw me glance at it. "Ah," he said, as we sat down, "I suppose you know it? Wonderful stories! I often read them."

"Wonderful, of course," I said, "but very horrible and dreadful, most of them. I am for more cheerful literature."

He chuckled. "And I," he said, "on the contrary, like the fantastic and morbid."

"But they are so exaggerated," I returned. "Nothing like them happens in real life."

"Don't you be too sure," he answered. "I am an older man than you, and I have had strange experiences."

"But they say Poe was mad."

"At the word he looked at me sharply, and again I felt how strange and unusual his manner was."

I said nothing. The whole thing was very curious, but it was none of my business. Then, in the momentary silence that followed I heard a soft purring sound, from behind me.

The matter was explained at once, the Doctor kept a cat!

I looked round, I was mistaken. An electric ventilating fan had suddenly started in the wall, and it was this that made the sound I heard.

"Hullo!" I said. "I didn't know you had electricity laid on."

Dr. Dumayne chuckled. "Nor have I," he said. "That ventilator is an invention of my own, and one in which I take an extraordinary interest. In fact, I regard it as the crowning achievement of my life!"

He said these last words with a sudden vehemence, and so it almost seemed, ferocity that almost startled me out of my chair.

What on earth did the man mean? How could a ventilator be the crowning achievement of a country doctor's life?

I stifled my wonder, however, and merely asked him how the thing was worked.

"It's automatic," he answered. "Automatic. It works for half an hour, and then stops for an hour. But how it works is my secret, my own secret. No one will ever know it! Perhaps it won't work much longer. It won't be here when I'm gone and you take over the practice."

A growing suspicion in my mind began to assume the proportion of a certainty. The man was either in a state of nerves painful to witness, or else he was insane. The shock of his wife's elopement and death had been too much for him. He had managed to keep up appearances outside his own house—made men often in the first stages of the disease—but here, at home, he was liable to sudden attacks.

He poured out some whisky into his glass with a hand that shook very much, splashed some soda into it, and drank it off in a single gulp. Then, before I could prevent him, with incredible swiftness, he hurled the empty tumbler at my head.

"Dumayne you!" he shouted out, his eyes glaring, his lips curling away from his teeth. "What do you want to spy out about my ventilator? I want no spies here!"

The glass didn't hit me, but the back of the arm-chair in which I was sitting, and fell in fragments on my shoulders.

I leapt up from my seat and stood over him. "The fan! I said this house to-morrow, late for me to do so to-night. And if you were a man of my own age you should very bitterly regret what you've just done."

He looked up at me, his face very white, and his lips twitching uneasily. "I am not myself to-night, Dr. Calthrop," he said. "I don't know why I did that. I must apologise deeply for doing it. I am far from well. I hope that in the morning I may be able to induce you to have some import at work to do. I will bid you good-night, indeed you would not wish to remain with me after this very unfortunate occurrence. You will find candlesticks upon the oak chest in the hall."

I did not answer him. I merely nodded, being in far too great a state of mingled anger and amazement to trust myself to speak. I left the room, glancing instinctively at the ventilator as I did so.

I reached my bedroom and sat down without undressing. I knew that I should not sleep that night. And it was as well, too, that I should not. I am accustomed, professionally, to the vagaries of the insane. I might even be in real personal danger, and though I can truthfully say I was not afraid, still an encounter with a madman is never a pleasant thing, and as an inspection showed me, there was no key in the lock of the door.

A thought came to me. I had put a heavy blackthorn stick which I was in the habit of carrying, in the umbrella stand in the hall. I would go and get it. The thing might be useful.

My boots were off, I put on a pair of carpet slippers, and went down the stairs. I had taken the stick out of the rack and was preparing to return, when a door opened, and Dr. Dumayne came out into the hall.

In one hand he held a small portable lamp, in the other the blackthorn stick. "The man's face was twisted and curved into one malevolent grin of hate and triumph. His eyes blazed, his mouth twisted, he was talking to himself with ghastly excitement."

He passed quite close to me. I saw that he was now utterly bereft of his senses. He did not see me at all. If I had spoken to him he would not have known that I was there.

He crossed the hall, and opened another door. Grasping my stick I followed him, close on his heels, and passed through the door almost at the same moment. The passage upon which we entered obviously led to the kitchen department of the house. Close to the open door of the kitchen—I could see the shining pots and pans upon the wall—there was another door. He put the lamp down upon the floor, produced a key from his waistcoat pocket, opened the door and descended a flight of cellar steps.

"Here's your food, dog," the Doctor said in a crisp, fresh voice. "You'd better eat it quickly, or you will not be able to do your work. I'm going back to my study now. I'm going to watch the ventilator. I do all night. I love to watch it. When it goes spinning round I know that you are a coward still and afraid to die. I know, dog, that you are winding it up, up with all the little strength that I let you have now, to gain another few hours' respite from death. And when the fan stops I sit and laugh to myself. I know the stone is coming down, down! and I think that perhaps you have at last given in to your doom, and will die slowly."

He put his lamp down upon the floor with great care. Then he rushed at the bars and grasped them, shaking them in a horrid frenzy.

"Were her lips sweet?" he hissed. "Were her lips sweet? Are they still sweet now? Come, dog, share of my revenge!"

The words, in the cage of his throat and whistled. Then he looked up. The mass of stone was three inches from his head. He grasped the handle of the wheel with a shrill scream of fear, and began to work furiously.

I rushed at Dr. Dumayne. I seemed to have a strength beyond the mortal. I took him and flung him into a corner of this dreadful place. As I did so, a long steel key fell upon the flagged floor with an almost musical ring.

Muriel and myself do not live in the house once occupied by Dr. Dumayne. It stands empty still, though the house agent of Barchester is eloquent upon its advantages. We preferred another and more modern dwelling—a house without reminiscence, though the practice has not suffered.

Every now and then, however, dear old Mr. Pearson pays a visit to the County Asylum. He generally dines with us afterwards, and always tells us the same story.

Upon the same bench in the ward devoted to incurable lunatics, who are at the same time mild and tractable, two inseparable friends are always sitting.

The attendants point them out with pride as model patients.

One is young and cheerful, and his name, in the outside world was once Dr. Dumayne. He is fifty-five, but doesn't look a year more than thirty-seven.

The other one—so one hears—an artist of repute—appears to be a broken man of seventy. They spend the whole day despatching upon the other's ailments and virtues of some girl, whom, it appears, they had both loved in the past.

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TO-DAY.
11 A.M.—Auction of Articles Salvaged s.s. "Taishan" at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Co.
Noon—Ordinary Annual General Meeting of Pak Tramways Co., Ltd.
3.30 P.M.—Second Meeting of Hongkong Gymkhan Club, at Happy Valley.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Tuesday, the 31st May—Twenty-fifth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of A.S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Noon.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
BENMOHE, British str., 1935, Henderson, 27th May—Mojoi 22nd May, Coal—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
DEVANHA, British str., 4750, H. Powell, 27th May—Shanghai 24th May, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
LINAN, British str., 27th May—Canton.
MANCHE, French str., 1281, Gary, 27th May—Saigon 23rd May.
MATHILDE, German str., 831, Chr. Ulderup, 27th May—Haiphong, Pakhoi and Hoihow 26th May, General and Figs—Jensen & Co.
NANSHAN, British str., 1299, Chas. Wawa, 27th May—Saigon 23rd May, Rice—Bradley & Co.
PERSIA, British str., 2744, A. Tockett, 27th May—Mexico via Mojoi 29th May, General—Eng. Hok Fong & Co.
TAMING, British str., 1350, G. H. Pennefather, 27th May—Manila 24th May, Sugar and General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
27th May.
Arratoon Apcar, British str., for Shanghai.
China, American str., for San Francisco.
Draugh, British str., for Europe, &c.
Germania, German str., for Hongkong.
Hainan, French str., for Haiphong.
Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
Rubi, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.
27th May.
AGSAY, British str., for Shanghai.
CHINA, American str., for San Francisco.
Draugh, British str., for Europe, &c.
Germania, German str., for Hongkong.
Hainan, French str., for Haiphong.
Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
Rubi, British str., for Manila.
LONGSANG, British str., for Manila.
MONMOUTH, British str., for Straits.
PATONG, British str., for Amoy.
PONGTONG, German str., for Hongkong.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British str. Nanshan reports: Strong N.W. to N.E. winds, heavy cross and confused sea.
The British str. Persia reports: Fine weather throughout, slight typhoon, disturbance East of Japan.
The British str. Taming reports: Strong winds, rough sea and heavy rain squalls until the 17th parallel of lat. thence moderate to light variable winds, N.E. swell and fine clear weather to arrival.

VESSELS IN DOCK. May 27th.
KOWLOON DOCK—Union, St. David, S.M.S. Cornorant, Gloria, John Pringle, Tjibodas, Merapi.
TAIKOO DOCK—Cyclops, Sueric, Tai On, Koro, Argus, Chennu, Kowwai.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Apsar str. Lightening from Calcutta left Singapore on the 26th instant afternoon, and may be expected here on or about the 30th inst.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The E. & A. str. Eastern from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin for Hongkong, Manila and Hongkong on the 23rd inst., at 6 a.m.

THE I.G.M. str. Prince Sigismund left Yap on the 23rd inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about the 30th inst.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. York, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 4th inst., left Colombo on the 21st inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 1st prox.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The T.K.K. str. Chigo Maru is due at Hongkong on the 30th inst., at 6 a.m.

THE P.M. str. Asia left San Francisco on the 10th inst., via Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, and is due here on the 7th prox.

THE P.M. str. Mongolia left San Francisco on the 24th instant for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due at this port on the 24th prox.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The Bank Line Ltd's str. Oros left Manila on the 25th inst., and is due here to-day.
The N.Y.K. str. Bingo Maru (Bombay Line) left Mojoi for this port on the 24th instant, and is expected here to-morrow.
The N.Y.K. str. Aki Maru (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 24th inst., and is expected here to-morrow.

The Bank Line Ltd's str. Kumerio left Yokohama on the 25th inst., for Hongkong via ports.
The "Ben" str. Benlomond from Middlesbrough and London left Singapore on the 21st instant for this port.
The O.S.K. str. Fita-patrick left Tacoma on the 21st ult., for this port via Japan ports, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 31st inst.

The N.Y.K. str. Hakata Maru (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 20th instant, and is expected here on the 8th prox.
The O.S.K. str. Tacoma Maru left Tacoma on the 30th ult., for this port via Japan and Manila, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 8th prox.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.
May 3rd—Aki Maru, Indraguchi, Pembroke-shire, Persia, 6th—Maita, Manila, Ping Suey, Westphalia, 10th—Bentley, Pineshire, Ghazee, Glenhurst, 15th, York, Indraguchi, 15th—Armeda, 15th, Euron, Liberia, 15th, Araba, 24th—Benaria, Oudha, Carthagena, Glan-organishire, Katoze, Kintuck, Oceania, Palma, Peiho, Poon, Sonali, Soyo Maru, Tenn-ai, Wray Castle.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.
May 24th—Draugh, Benlowes, Miyasato Maru, Nippon, Prinz Ludwig, St. Patrick, Sambia, Specta, Tangtze.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	SECTION.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Pozzolini	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About middle of June.
STRAITS, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, &c.	ARCADIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Hasse	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About end of June.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	PALAWAN	Brit. str.	—	C. R. Longdon, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 1st June.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Eckhorn	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 8th June.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 16th June.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 3rd July.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 6th June.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 7th June, at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 8th June, at D'light
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 22nd June, at D'light
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 25th June, at D'light
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 1st June, at Noon
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 14th June, at Noon
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 4th June, at 6 p.m.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 11th June.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 16th Aug., at Noon.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 21st June, at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 19th July, at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th June, at Noon
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 25th June, at Noon
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 10th June, at Noon
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 18th June, at D'light
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 25th June, at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 8th June, at Noon
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 30th inst.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 30th inst., p.m.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 3rd June, at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-day, at Noon
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	Beginning of June.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 1st June.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 2nd June, at 8 a.m.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 1st June, at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 2nd June.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 4th June.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 6th June, p.m.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 7th June.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 9th June.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 9th June, at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 10th June, at Noon
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th June.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 31st inst., at 10 a.m.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-day, at 10 a.m.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 31st inst., at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 3rd June, at 10 a.m.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-day, at Noon.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 31st inst., at 5 p.m.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 3rd June, at Noon
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 10th June, at Noon
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 1st June, at Noon
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th June, at Noon
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 31st inst.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	Quick despatch.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA MOJIO, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or About.
OCEANO	4,657	F. W. Davies	On 11th June.
SUVERIC	6,232	F. S. Cowley	On 18th June.
KUMERIC	6,232	J. Mathis	On 5th July.
AYMERIC	4,363	J. Boyd	On 26th July.
SUVERIC	6,232	F. S. Cowley	On 23rd August.

* This Steamer will not call at Shanghai.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage Passengers.

PACIFIC EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1910.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR.	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	About 30th May.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"DERFFLINGER" Capt. F. Frosch	Wed'day, 1st June, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"YOROK" Capt. J. Randerhann	About 1st June.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	Saturday, 18th June, at D'light.

For further Particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1910.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE. "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.	From St. John, N.B.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 4th June	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" Fri., 1st July
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" Sat., 25th June	"ALLEN LINE" Fri., 22nd July
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" Sat., 16th July	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 12th Aug.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 6th Aug.	"ALLEN LINE" Fri., 2nd Sept.
"MONTAGUE" Tuesday, 16th Aug.	
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" Sat., 27th Aug.	

Steamships leave HONGKONG at 5 P.M. at 12 Noon.

The Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the Inland Sea of Japan) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. with a Special Mail Express, and at ST. JOHN or QUEBEC with the Company's New Fastest "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

The "EMPRESS" steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10 Intermediate (on Steamers) £45 24s.

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

B.M.S. "MONTAGUE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Polder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FOR.	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND BEHIO" Capt. Gaimet	On 6th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES via PORTS	"TOURANE" Capt. Lancelotti	On 7th June, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"TONKIN" Capt. Charbonnel	On 20th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES via PORTS	"YARBA" Capt. Ristorcelli	On 21st June, 1 P.M.

Transshipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Intermediate meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
P. THOMAS, AGENT,
Queen's Building.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1910.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJIO.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR," Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 28th inst., at Noon.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(Occupying 24 Days).
Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Kobe (Inland Sea), returning via Japan. Return tickets are available by the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamers. Fare for round trip, \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1910. [669]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONSTANTINOPLE, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

Captain H. Powell, carrying H.M. Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 28th May, 1910, at Noon, taking passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "CHINA," 7,112 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "HIMALAYA," due in London on the 10th July, 1910.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1910. [1]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALACCA COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.
"BURUGA" On 1st June.
For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1910. [566]

VISITORS AT HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTELS.

Mr. E. W.
